NEW YORK HERALD JAMES GORDOS BENNETS,

ADITOR A . D PROPRIETOR. OFFICE R. W. COUNTR OF MASSAU AND FULTON ST

OLUNTARY ORRESPONDENCE, containing imper

ms seems, counted from any quarter of the corist-of unit, will be rully paid on. BY OUR FORMER CORRESPONDERS AS PARTICULARS BEQUEENED TO THAT ALL DEVENIE AND PAGE

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVERING.

SHOADWAY THEATRE, Broatway-Vinginius-Your NIPLO'S GARDEN Browdway-Excuse Orena-Cis

DOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-JULIUS CASAR-PETE

BURTON'S NEW THE ATER, Broadway, opposite Bond at WALLACK'S THRATER, Breadway - HIAWATHA-OUT

LAURA KRENE'S THEATRE, Broadway - MARRIE HEAR

CHAMBERS STREET THEATRE, (late Burton's) - Nic SABRUM'S ANERICAN MUSBUM, Broadway-After

GEO. CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELR, 444 Bros.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADES, 585 Broadway,-ETHIOPIAN CRINESE HALL, 539 Broadway.—Hanington's Diora of the Russian War.—Italian Fantoccini, &c.

New York, Saturday, December 27, 1856.

Elsewhere we publish letters from our corres dents at Paris, Vienna, Berlin and Madrid, contain ing the latest news and gossip of those importan capitals, together with interesting extracts from our European tiles, among which are articles upon the re-assembling of the Paris Congress, Mr. Cob den's second letter upon the new American mari time code, and a detailed account of the disaster t the mail steamer America. The steamer Europa from Liverpool for this port, is now in her fou seenth day out. She will bring advices one day later than those received by the Canada.

The steamer Edinburg, which sailed hence N vember 15, arrived at Greenock on the morning of 30th, but in consequence of low water and for did not reach her dock at Glasgow until the evening of the 5th inst, from which cause her sailing wa seferred to the 13th inst from Glasgow. The Board of Sopervisors met vesterday, bu

nothing of importance was transacted. The Board of Councilmen last evening adopte the plan of the Board of Aldermen for extend the exterior line of the city from Corlear's Hook t Thirty-eighth street, by a vote of thirty-four to six teen. The minority report of the finance committee passed to a third reading. The contract for erectin an iron building in place of the Tompkins Market was confirmed by a vote of forty to eight, thus over siding Mayor Wood's veto and the cogent argumen contained in his recent communication on this sub ject. Among the general rotteness that pervad our nunicipal officers it is refreshing to learn tha the chairmen of the Croton Aqueduct commi of both Boards of the Common Council, after thorough examination, report that the administra tion of the Croton water department is conducte with the stricest economy and for the best interests of the city.

The Senate met yesterday, and adjourned after adopting a resolution calling for information wh ther more efficient means cannot be adopted for th preservation of the lives of shipwrecked persons of the New Jersey and Long Island shores; also whe ther relief should not be granted the families of thore who less their lives in attempting to rescue individuals from shipwreck. The House was engaged in the consideration of private bills, several of which were passed. The Senate bill requiring pre-paymen of postage on transient printed matter w also passed. This will put a stop to the petty swin ales of lottery dealers and others. Both houses ad journed till Tuesday, when they will meet and pro bably again adjourn till Friday, as it is understood that no important business will be taken up till the holiday season is over.

the 15th of October. News had arrived out of the intended despatch of the German Legion from Eng land, and the prospect of their coming seeme ! to b regarded with satisfaction. The apprehensions re specting a new Caffre outbreak speear to have sub sided. From Natal the dates are to the 24th of Sec tember. The declaration of the entire separation of that colony from the Cape of Good Hope had been

Two men, named Hiram Le Barnes and Joseph L. Linford, were arrested yesterday morning by the Eighth ward police, on suspicion or arson, in setting fire to the liquor store corner of Broome and Wooster streets. The case is under investigation by the Fire Marshal, before Justice Flandreau. Au interesting account of the affair will be found else

The evidence in the case of Huntington wa eluded yesterday. Several witnesses for the de Sence were examined to show that the accused, is committing his alleged forgeries, made no attempt to imitate the handwriting of those whose names were used. It was admitted by the prosecution that in all the twenty-seven forgeries there were no imi battons. A number of physicians were examined touching the unsoundness of Huntington's mind. The case is adjourned over to Monday, when coun sel will commence summing up.

Our marine column this morning chronicles the loss of the ship Pemberton, of Liverpool, while on the voyage from London to New Orleans. She went ashore on Grand Crozier at five o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst., during a heavy gale, and in a short time was knocked to pieces. Three of the erew were drowned. The survivors reached New Orleans on the 16th inst. The ship Jersey, Captain Andrews, from Callao for Baltimore, with a cargo of guano, went ashore near Cape Henry during th recent gale, and will probably prove a total loss Whether any lives were lost is unknown at present. Commodore Dulaney, of the United States pavy

died in Washington vesterday forenoon. The cotton market advanced yesterday full je per ib., with sales of about 3,000 bales, based chiefly upon 12 c. for middling uplands, and 13 c. for New Orleans do., and in some cases were reported je higher than those figures. Among the transaction were about 1,000 bales in transitu. Flour was beavy and prices easier for the common and lower grade while transactions were limited. Wheat was firmly held, with small sales, including choice Souther white at \$1 80, and good Canadian do. at \$1 78 Corn was heavy and sales small, at 68c. a 71c. for Western mixed from store and delivered. Pork was firmer, with sales at \$19 25 a \$19 37} for old mea and \$19 75 a \$19 874 for new do. Sugars wer firm, with sales of 500 hhds. Cuba muscovado and 900 boxes do., for refining, at prices given elsewhere Coffee was steady, with sales of about 700 bags Ric Freights were without change of moment and en gagements were moderate.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY-THE SPORES AND ME. BUCHANAN.-Read our special despatch from Washington, Mayor Wood has had a deliberate business consultation with Mr. Buchaumn; and, to the sufferaction of both parties it has all been settled regarding the New York spoils all fixed no trouble hereafter about this clique or that olique. The law of the party has been arranged, and the spoils will be distributed necordingly. That will do for to-day. The weather will clear up in the spring.

Gen. Cam Pushed

the Pie-The Pelly of England.
Our special despatch from Washington, of this morning, introduces some new characters of a very distinguished class as among the Cabinet makers at Washington and elsewhere. It appears that, looking ahead with her far-reaching diplo matic sagacity, Russia has thrown the weight of her political agencies and influences in this country in behalf of Gen. Cass for Secretary of State to the incoming administration, and that all the probabilities are in favor of his appointment.

At first glance, the superficial politician may smile at the idea of Russia having any influence or presuming to exercise any, in behalf either of this or that man for the Cabinet. The foreign policy of Russia, however, it is well known, i the employment of all influences and agencies official and unofficial, here, there and everywhere calculated to serve the cause of Russia, now or bereafter. The two or three last steamer from Europe have shown to us how rapidly, and how mysteriously withal, her influence has been rising of late at the Continental courts, to the prejudice of England, and we may rest assured that the faithful servants of the Czar, visible and invisible, in the United States, will lose no opportunity for striking, through our govern ment, a damaging back-handed blow to "per fidious Albion." What opportunity so inviting for this as the advent of a new democratic ad ministration! and what more easy than the em ployment of the numerous and invisible instruentalities which Russia psesesses, when they are wanted, in support, for instance, of Gen. Cass for Secretary of State!

As our Washington correspondent suggests, w dare say that the publication in one of our city papers, some six weeks ago, of the actual apcointment of Gen. Cass as Secretary of State was from a Russian source, and effected a Russian purpose in bringing Gen. Cass thus prominently and temptingly before the eyes of his friends upon the heel of his dreadful defeat in Michigan. It was, doubtless, this artful device which immediately set the sympathizing Western democratic admirers of Gen. Cass to writing letters to Wheatland-such a mass of letters that they appear to have at length substantially settled the question that Gen. Cass shall be the Premier whatever the Van Burens of New York, or the chivalry of Virginia may have to say against him

The vantage ground which will be secured by Russia with General Cass at the head of th Cabinet, will be manifest to every reader. Gen Cass is the intractable enemy of England. Had be taken the oath of Hannibal against her, he could not have pursued her with a more constant hostility than that which has illustrated hi life since he has been a candidate for the Presidency. Such a sleepless foe of John Buil at the head of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet would naturally be the very man for Russia. His influence in favor of Russia with the President elect, would also probably be greater than with any other President; for, while Mr. Buchanan remember bis ministerial residence at St. Petersburg with grateful satisfaction, mellowed and ripened by age, his recent mission to England cannot be re called without uppleasant sensations. The ge pial hospitalities of the sagacious Nicholas wer one thing; but the patronizing airs and diploma tic provocations of Palmerston and Clarendor were quite another thing.

The future influence and power of the United States among the great nations of the earth are nowhere better appreciated than at St. Peters burg. It was the policy of Nicholas to cultivate the most friendly relations with us, as against England: and this is the policy of Alexander, with little change of the programme in favor of Louis Napoleon. With a telegraphic line across the Atlantic the United States will become, a the courts of Europe, one of the family of the great European Powers. In this view, the official of immediate consequence to the European Powers, and to none will his peculiar prejudices be more strongly charged with good evil than to England and her commercial and naval interests. In this connection we see the folly and the weakness of the Palmerston Ministry in permitting a paltry quarrel with poor Pierce upon that incompetent man, Crampton, to deprive England of the advantages of a Minister at Washington, to watch the intrigues o Russia and to counteract them. When Russia and France are found co-operating at Washington in favor of a Cabinet against England, w should certainly imagine that the highest inte rests of the latter would suggest the policy of sending out at once a skilful and a competent diplomat to assist in the construction of Mr. Bu chanan's Cabinet.

The appointment of Gen. Cass as a measure of demestic policy may be touched upon hereafter Suffice it for the present that, in a foreign as pect, Gen. Cass, as the Premier of the incomin administration, will be ominous of mischief to England and of the ascendancy of Russian influence at Washington.

SPAIN AND MEXICO-SPAIN WON'T FIGHT,-Ou readers are aware of the fact that for the last three or four months a powerful armament has been in course of preparation at Havana, destined for the invasion of Mexico. The cause of the quarrel between that republic and the mother country was, that certain Mexican bonds held by Spanish citizens, were not liquidated, and that as to a large portion of them, they were repudiated by the Mexican government as having been o's tained fraudulently and without consideratio : Some time ago Spain sent a plenipotentiary-S: nor Alvarez-to Vera Cruz, backed by a strong ficet, to coerce Mexico into the immediate payment of these bonds; but instead of using force for the purpose, Mr. Alvarez entered into a convention with the Mexican government, agreeing to a re-inspection and rectification of these evi dences of debt. This was the very thing that Spain was opposed to. The treaty was therefore rejected by that government and its Minister was deprived of his functions. Then it was that war like measures were definitely resolved on. The whole available fleet of the kingdom was concen trated in the Cuban waters; and a large land force was assembled in Havana, for the purpose of operating against Mexico. Then magnifiboasts were on every Spanish tongue of the facility with which the valiant warriors of old Castile were going to demolish the degenerate sons of Mexico; and the propriety of re-annexing that republic as a province Spain was seriously contemplated and discussed. But now we are informed by our correspon-

lent at Madrid that the Spanish government has evoled its first resolve, and has given orders that the fleet shall not make a descent upon Vers Cruz-so that unless the armada shall have departed from Havana before the arrival of this countermand, the Spanish Dons will have no oproxiun'y of making good their boasts and exhi-

The reason for this unexpected change of programme is sufficiently obvious. It is to be found in the fact that when this movement was first got up, a counter-movement was set on foot simul taneously in this country and Mexico to take advantage of the withdrawal of the troops and fleet from Cuba, and to organize expeditions wrest the ever faithful island from the grasp of Spain. Comonfort was, of course, at the head of that combination in Mexico, and he was seconded in this city and New Orleans by Mexican and Cuban exiles and American filibusters. These latter will learn with regret that Spain has abandoned her warlike designs, and will not fight. In this she has, without any doubt, consulted her best interests-for the landing of her troops on Mexican territory would have been the signal for a des cent upon Cuba by expeditions powerful enough o extinguish the last remnant of Spanish sove eignty in that island.

The election of Mr. Buchanan as President of he United States, has undoubtedly also had its nfluence on the Spanish government. The Ostend manifesto is regarded by that government as a standing declaration of war, and the fact of one of the diplomats who signed that manifesto being placed in a position whence he can give effect to the principles enunciated therein was not calculated to lessen the apprehensions of Spain in connection with it. The combination of hese two events, therefore—the election of Mr. Buchanan and the organization of Cuban expeditions-has alarmed Spain to such an extent that she revokes her challenge to Mexico. She evidently believes in the maxim that discretion is the better part of valor, and thinks that her armaments can be better employed in defending her own territory than in invading the territory of another nation.

OUR DEALINGS WITH ENGLAND.—The progre f civilization, and the humanizing tendency of mowledge are bringing about, at this momen two changes in the relations between this coun try and England, which are of the highest oment to the world at large. One of these is the Atlantic telegraph, the other the modification of the laws of war to be produced by the general adoption of Mr. Marcy's doctrines regarding the exemption of mercantile property from seizure at sea, during war. Strictly speaking both are yet mere projects. But Mr. Field has shown us a piece of the wire that is to unite the two continents; we know that it will be lying on the great transatlantic plateau in a few months And every mail from Europe shows that the reasonableness of the American doctrine touch ing the rights of merchant vessels in time of war is becoming more apparent to the people and governments of Europe. We may safely assume that the realization of both these magnificent schemes is a mere matter of time.

It seems unworthy of so grand themes a these to draw attention to petty private interests in connection with them; but in the hard every day life of nations as of men, we must not always stand upon dignity or sentiment. It is proper even in driving the last entering wedge of civilization and humanity, to look prudently around us and see that we are taking no step which advers circumstances or unexpected accidents may ren der injurious to our children hereafter.

There is the inter-oceanic telegraph, a nobl institution, if ever there was one, and one eminently deserving not only private patronage which is the best, but likewise public, which i the worst. We are glad to hear that President Pierce is disposed to meet the Telegraph compa ny half way, and send a message to Congress recommending that the United States award to the enterprise the same encouragement as it has received from the government of England. The British government have agreed to pay \$70,000 per annum for the right of sending messag over the wire, and have further lent two steame to assist in laying the wire. The United States have already vouchsafed the services of the steamer Arctic; they can well afford to make the palance of their contribution equal to that of England. At the same time, while this is being done, and for the very reason that it is done under the sanction of the two governments, so that the enterprise is made, so to speak, an international one, it is emisently desirable that the terms on which it is started be such that po complaint can ever arise out of them, and that no Americans shall ever regret that the company was successful. That, we are bound to say, might be the case at any moment, in the event of a war between this country and England. So long a Great Britain holds the termini of the wire, on either side of the Atlantic, with power to prohi bit the United States from using it, and to enforce a monopoly of ocean telegraphing for her-self, the telegraph will be a benefit largely mixed with danger for this country. It might be used for our detriment; it certainly could not be used for our good, in the case we have supposed If, indeed, the government of England, by spe cial treaty, were to declare the telegraph wire and stations neutral, so that neither they nor the persons employed on them should participate in any war that might take place between England and this country, then the United States might judiciously set their national stamp on the scheme; but hardly otherwise. Such an exemp tion as we speak of would not be without prece dent. In the late war with Russia, the Arctic discovery ships and Arctic explorers were ex pressly exempted from the perils of war; why could not a similar convention be made in refer

ence to the telegraph? With regard to the other matter-the exemp tion of merchant ships and merchandise at se from seizure in the event of war-the peculiar interests of the United States are tolerably ob vious. Mr. Marcy offers, if foreign Powers will agree not to molest merchant ships, to dispense with privateers; but, really, were England t strike a bargain with us on these terms, the advantage would be all on her side. Her royal navy, set free from the old familiar duty of convoying merchantmen, would be quite at leisure to blockade our ports. Before we could make any defence, New York, Boston, Philadelphia New Orleans and San Francisco might be closely blockaded, and the ships that were inside could not get out, or the ships that were at sea return to port. It strikes us that we should look par ticularly foolish in such a fix as this, with our rule forbidding us to use privateers, and our merchant vessels, free as the air, of course, but obliged to sell their cargoes in France or Hol-

We sincerely hope that both these great schemes will be realised, and have no doubt but they will. But we consider that their value to the United States will be gravely impaired if they be not so modified as to secure us making a bad bargain in our haste to advance the interests of civilization.

FASHIONABLE RELIGION.—It would be very incresting to know how, exactly how, New York spends its Sabbaths, particularly when we re-member that there are not churches enough to seat one half the population of the metropolis, and that the places of worship which are open are with a few exceptions never more than half filed. The Roman Catholics are very constant in their attendance at church, but the poor Protestani generally finds the temple too fine, the congregation too much impregnated with mam-mon worship and too splendid in attire for the proper understanding of the dispensation of Him who was meek and lowly and had no place to lay his head. So the poor Protestant falls into loos habits on Sunday. He reads novels or sleeps and is speedily accounted among the ungodly that are to be cast into the outer darkness where there is weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of

The churches as well as the theatres have fol lowed the fashionable movement up town. On all the avenues may be found religious edifices generally more expensive than tasteful-mor showy than comfortable-more suggestive of the pomps and vanities of this wicked world than of the pure and holy precepts which should be in-culcated within their walls. The gorgeousness of the edifice—the magnificence of the congre gation-the Pecksniffian discourse of the fashion able preacher—the gems from the last improper opera worked into sacred music for the choirall these are the elements of religion after the modern improved style.

Fashionable religion is generally a good specu lation in a pecuniary point of view. The pewer are sold at auction after the fashion that Barnum disposed of the choice seats to hear Jenny Lind. Very large sums are netted in this way. Occasionally, the fashionable are churches burst like other mercantile speculations. One of the most exclusive, situated in the Fifth avenue, is now in a tight place, financially speaking. It is heavily in debt, and in danger of being sold out by the Sheriff. It is a Baptist church, but the preacher is not exactly the type of him who preached in the wilderness of Judes. His raiment is not of camel's hair, but of the finest broadcloth; his meat is something more elaborate than locusts and wild honey; the water of his Jordan comes from far away in the country, and is carefully warmed for fear that the faithful might take cold in immersion. He does not cry "Repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand," but he preaches pleasandulcet discourses, showing the whitest of hands the most immaculate of pocket handkerchiefsthe most splendid of ambrosial curls. He is a sweet preacher for the ladies, and thoroughly understands the dilletantism of modern Chris tianity. Decidedly, John the Baptist would be shed at his Fifth avenue representative It is to be hoped that the bulls and bears of Wall street will forget their quarrels for awhile, and come down handsomely for the relief of the modern John the Baptist

It is a curious fact that the reformation was brought about by the luxury, corruption and effeminacy which crept into the bosom of the mother church, and that now those who profess Protestantism, are following in the same evil courses against which Knox, Calvin and Luther launched their thunders. In simplicity of attire, abstinent habits of life and devotion to the interests of their flocks, the Catholic clergy now stand pre-eminent On the other hand, the representatives of the stern old Puritans, who could not bear the sight of a surplice, are turning away to all sorts of abominations. There is no more of the solid old Cotton Mather piety left among us. There are velvet cushions, artistic music, sweet preachers, picely worded somnolent discourses, worshippers rolled up in Russian sables and loaded with diamonds, splendid churches, where the atmosphere is redolent with perfumes, and the very light shaded with many colored tints, heavy floating debts, crushing mortgages, but not a drop of the manna of righteousness, unless a poor sinner for a moment, under fear of the mighty sexton, offers up his lonely prayer in a free seat. Such is ionable religion in New York in these latter days. Read Christ's sermon on the Mount, and let us have a fashionable discourse, with the thirteenth verse for a text.

SHIFTING THE RESPONSIBILITY.-A COTTOSPON dent for one of the Boston papers states that some of the New York journals employ Wall street speculators to write their money articles The Daily Times, which is owned by Wesley & Co., the stock gamblers in Wall street, makes haste to say that the charge is not true with regard to that journal. There was no occasion for the denial. The Times has already acknowledged that it is owned by stock gamblers in Wall street It is a fact beyond dispute that the same name which is suspended over the Times office, hangs over a stock gambling shop in Wall street. The Times is the organ, bought and paid for, of Wesley & Co., who speculate in stocks, lands, churches and all sorts of moneyed operations; Wesley & Co have paid their money for the paper, and they use it for their own purposes. The last lame at-tempt to wriggle out of the responsibility is a miserable failure.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH AUSTRIA. The Union publishes the text of the new treaty between Austria and the United States "for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases." We have now extradition treaties with England, France, Prussia, Holland and Switzerland. The treaty with Austria is precisely the same as that with France, and leaves open all the old disputed questions as to the definition of the offences for which a criminal may be sent back. It is a pity that diplomacy is not a little more straightforward when it comes to signing and sealing. A little common sense in these extradition treaties would tend to promote justice on all sides.

Personal Intelligence.
The many friends of William Darling, M. D., the clever young American surgeon, will be glad to learn that he has been admitted as a member of the London Royal College of Surgeons. The fact is announced in the Lon don Times of the 21st of November. Dr. Darling lectured on anatomy in the medical school attached to the University in this city, and was also an assistant surgeon on

Ward's Island and at the Marine Rospital.

Signor Taberini, the eminent Roman tenor, has taken passage by the Black Warrior to-day for Havana Professor Redrick, late of the North Carolina University, was in Chicago on the 32d inst.

The President has officially recognized G. C. Michele a Vice Cowall of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies for the State of Georgia, to reside in Savannah.

Charles O'Conor, Esq., of this city, is in Washington.

Hon. Henry Wilson arrived in Boston, from Was ton, in wedlerday.

Thomas D. Condy, United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina, has been re appointed by the President, his term of service baving expired.

Supreme Court—Special Terms.

Notice,—weenesday, December 31, is the last day for filing notes of tenue. None need be filed in causes which were ret cours and not reached, or were reserved in the December calendar. Causes in the December calendar which were set down for particular days and were not reached, will have preference in the January calendar, and after them those which were generally reserved.

THE LATEST NEWS:

BY PRINTING AND MAGNETIC TELEGRAPHS.

CUPIOUS ROWS from Washington.
THE NEW ADMINISTRATION—THE COMPOSITION OF
THE CABRIET—RUSSIAN IMPLIENCE AT WORK IN
FAVOR OF SEN. CASS FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—
PROBABLISTIES OF HIS APPCINTMENT—THE NEW
YORK SQUABLES IN THE PARTY SETTLED BY MR.
BUCHANAN, ETC., ETC.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1856.
A singular and important fact has just come to light
here in reference to the organization of the new administration—which is, the Russian influence at work, here
and elsewhere, in behalf of Gen. Cass as Mr. Buchanan's
Secretary of State. I have it from undoubted authority Secretary of State. I have it from undoubted authority that letters have been sent to St. Petersburg from this

that letters have been sent to St. Petersburg from this city, giving the Emperor the agreeable information that in all probability Gen. Cass, the inveterate enemy of England, will be the Minister of Foreign Affairs under the new administration. You know that Gen. Cass's deadly heatility to England is with him a monomania. It is also well known that he is rather partial to France; and the consequence is that the influence of the French legation here is in league with the Russian in his behalf.

This will give you the key to the announcement in a New York paper about the middle of last month, that General Cass had actually been appointed Mr. Buchanau's premier, and had accepted the office. The information was from a Russian, and his purpose was served in getting General Cass thus prominently before the public eye Since that time letters have been pouring in from the Western States upon Mr. Buchanan at Wheatland, urging upon him General Cass as his most popular man for Secretary of State. The zeal and the quantities of these letcotary of State. The zoni and the quantities of these letkers are surprising, and the petitioners are backed up by both Mr. Douglas and Mr. Sidell, who desire to get the old General, under a sense of obligation to them, com-

old General, under a sense of obligation to them, com-fortably out of the way.

But the most important feature in this matter is the ac-tive interest, far and wide, of the Russian and French legations as against England, and as there is no British Minister here to counterac, their intrigues, they have this field of Russian Gabinet diplomacy all to themselves. A circumstance such as this, at this peculiar crisis, shows, in strong relief, the folly of the paltry grite of Lord Calmerston against necesfolly of the paltry spite of Lord Palmerston Pierce, in declining to send a Minister to Wa Pierce, in declining to send a Minister to Washington because of the dismissal of Orampton. Undoubtedly no Minister at all is better than Crampton; but such a man as leary Bulwer at Washington now might be worth everyhing to England in circumventing the designs of Russi

upon the incoming administration.

Upon the domestic policy of Mr. Buchanan, we have had but few reliable developments. Among them we know that Governor Wise's late visit to Wheatland was know that Governor Wise's late visit to Wheatland was satisfactory to both sides, and that the wish of Wise will be equivalent to a Cabinet appointment. Another old friend of Mr. Buchanan, and particularly active at Clacimati, who has had the honor of a business consultation with the President elect, is John Slidell, and the visit may also result in favor of Russia in this way: Mr. Slidell may be sent on a European mission, leaving General Caus as premier. After a year or two abroad, Mr. Slidell may return and relieve the old General from the cares of State by quietly taking his place. Thus the old General's fall will be made soft and comfortable.

Another thing operating in his favor, is his fixed belief in the policy of "wresting Cuba from Spain if we have the power." Mr. Buchanan will not try that experiment; but still, that idea is operating in favor of Case. It will please "the unterrified." You must remember also that Mr. Buchanan was four years our Vinitary of Case. burg, and was in high favor with the Emperor Nicholas and that he has been three years at London, during Palmerston and Clarendon. This is another item in lavo of Case and Russian influence.

I presume, therefore, that if any cabinet conjectus may be relied upon, we may rely upon this—that Cass will be Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of State; and Gov. will be Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of State; and Gov. Floyd (Mr. Wise's man) bis Secretary of War. Beyond

Mayor Wood, of New York, has also lately paid a visit to Mr. Buchanan (at Philadelphia), and with the happiest effects. He went over at the invitation of Mayor Vaux, and one day the two mayors and some ten or tweive other distinguished politicians dired with the Fresident elect. At a subsequent meeting Mayor Wood had an in-terview of two hours with Mr. Buchanan, the result of which was that all the party affairs and squabbles and claims of New York are virtually settled and closed up, so that there will be no difficulty in the distribution of ourn, the House on the private calendar. A communiation was received from Secretary Marcy, recommend-Thebery Commissioner under the reciprotity treaty for the next fiscal year. By unanimous consent the Senate bill requiring prepayment of postage on all transient printed matter was taken up by the House and passed. printed matter was taken up by the House and passed.

This is a blow at the circulators of lottery schemes. So reral private bills were passed, but the one which was ax-

dollars to the widow of Captain Rogers, was deteated to-day by a large vote. The two Bouses have adjourned Robert J. Walker and T. Butler King have joined the bby and will aim to log-roll their company into favor

Commodore Dulany, of the United States Navy, died

ed a few days ago in the HERALD, giving ten thousan

tere this morning after a lingering illness.

The despatch sent from here on Wednesday last, is reference to the report on the Coast Survey, should have read "among the developments made by the Coast Survey in the hydrography of the ocean, the most worthy of notice is the extensive bank of shoal ground stween George's Bank and the coast of Masse portion of which has been known to navigatory, and sed," instead of "among the develop made in the hydrography of the season, the most worthy of notice is the extensive bank of shoal ground between orge's Bank and Navigator's, and misnamed

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have conclude "report," not "repeal" as misprinted, the bill mendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the navy, precisely as it passed the Senate.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1886. On motion of Mr. THOMPSON, of N. J., a resolu-tion was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report whether more efficient means cannot be depassengers wrecked on the coasts of New Jersey and Long Island, and also whether relief should not be grantendeavoring to resone individuals from shipwreck.
Adjourned to Tuesday.

House of Representatives. VARHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1856. The House passed several private bills, and the Senate ill, providing for the compulsory pre-payment of postage on all transient printed mate Adjourned till Tuesday.

United States Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1856. The State Mutual Fire Insurance Company vs. Daniel F. Conneil. Judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western district of Pennsylvania affirmed

No. 216 .- Epone McFaul vs. James C. Ramesy. Erro to the United States District Court of Iows. Case docketed, and disminstered with costs.

No. 82.—James H. More, claimant steamer Gipsey, vs.

James M. and Cyron Coffman; argument for appollants was commenced. Adjourned till Monday.

Ruyrato, Dec. 26, 1866.

The examination of Dr. Higler, of Rochester, charged with manulaughter, in killing Julia Rosesbaum and colid, in an attempt to produce an abortion upon the former, commenced this morning before Coroner Nott. The case will probably continue through to morrow. From letters found on the descraped in the continue through to morrow. ers found on the deceased it was ascertained that her name was Frederica Murr. Her parents reside at Rychester, and on arriving here this morning they said they had been ignorant of their daughter's whereabours for several months past.

The Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rallro Permor, Dec. 26, 1856.
A train passed over the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo tailroad to fay. The last rail was laid this morning.

The Augusta at Savannah. SAVANNAB, Dec. 21, 1866.

The steamship Angusta arrived here to day, is exagthree hours from New York.

Ald for Walker from New Orles

New Crimans, Dec. 24, 1856.

The news from New York concerning Walker's situation in Nicaregus caused much excitement here. Walker's agents are very active, and it is said the steamer which sails for San Juan to-morrow will take out a large num-

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26, 1656.
The annual Christmas eve negro love feast was foreib proclamation. This proclamation is satirized by the press and derided by the people. All was quiet in the

Disasters at Sea. WRECK OF SCHOONER LOUIS A. SURETTE—THREE LIVES LOST.

YARMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 26, 1856. The schooner Louis A. Sorette, from Boston for Argyle, came ashore to day at Crabberry Heaf, and west to pieces. The captain and one of the crew were drowned. The remainder of the crew and the passengers were saved.

LOSS OF THE SHIP STEPHEN J. YOUNG

Br. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 26, 1856. board Captain Sayburn and the crew of the American ship Stephen J. Young, of Pittaton, Me., from St. Ste-phens, N. B., for Bristol. They were taken off in latitude 40 30 north, longitude 50 west, their versel being dis-masted and leaking badly.

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From the South.

BATHMORE, Dec. 26, 1866.
A medification of the Colored Seaman's law, substituting "ship" for "prison" had passed both houses of the South Carolina Legislatore.
Communication with Norfolk, interrupted by storage

on the bay are reported.

Two trains on the Virginia Contral Railroad came in collision yesterday, near Cordonsville. The trains were smashed, and four or five persons killed.

The Grain Trade of Buffalo.

for three days, has been resumed. No marine diss

Burvato, Dec. 26, 1886.

The total receipts of flour and grain at this port, for the season of 1886, have been:—flour, 1,143,985 barrais; wheat 8,542,117 bushels; and corn. 9,846,790 bushels. wheat, 8,848,117 bushels; and corn, 9,846,790 bushels The total receipts of grain and flour, reduced to wheat, foot up 28,426,153 bushels, an increase over last year of 1,886,277 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1856.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania áven, 84%; Reading Reilroad, 42%; Long Island Railroad, 12%; Morris Canal,
14%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47%.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 24, 1856.

Cotton—Sales to day 1,500 bales, and for the week

800. Market closed at 3(c. advance on the week. Good

middling 13%c.

Ontail.mos, Dec. 26, 1856.

Cotton—Sales 900 bales, at full prices.

Naw Onliams, Dec. 24, 1886.

Cotton unchanged—sales to-day 5,000 bales. Bagasquiet at 9%c. Molasses is selling at 64c. White wheat.

11 65. Cora duli at 20. Pork buoyant at \$19 25 for
mess. Bacon quiet. Exchange on London 7%.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Washington, Dec. 24, 1866.

The American and Buropean Telegraph—Opposition to the Measure—New and Important Political Movement—Am Addition to the Popular Sovereignty Doctrine—New States to Have the Right of Eminent Domain—Very Interating to Land Shark—The Pacific Railread, &c.

The proposition to make our government take part in the construction of the projected American and European Telegraph will receive opposition in the House, because of the superiority in time of war the said telegraph would give England. I heard a member of some influence, and one who rarely takes up a position without accompilabing

one who rarely takes up a position without accor something by it, remark on this subject, that the contemplated connection between England and her American colonies in Canada, by a line of telegraph, would act as an effectual bond upon us to keep the peace, even to our

litical move is contemplated in regard to the publis de-main, which will create an excitement in the political world greater than the Kansas bill of Mr. Douglas, and world greater than the Kansas bill of Mr. Douglas, and throw the various lobby members, railroad humbugs and government speculators generally into uther continion. This move consists in nothing more nor less than abill to be attached to the Kansas popular severeignly principle, giving each State, on its admission into the Union, the right of eminent domain, as an essential and necessary part of sovereignly. The possession of the land within its adjusted limits would place each new State in a proper position to carry cut such works of improvement as may be deemed best. And as it is evident that this land interest is gradually corrupting national legislation, the socier the government outs away from it the better.

The bill I speak of may come in as a counter-move against the present seneral combination among the various schemes for plundering the government of its land, and a large amount of money along with these donations. Or it may be put forward as a "constitutional discovery," that a State on entering into the Union is entitled to eminent domain as a part of its sovereignty. It is first rate State

main as a part of its sovereignty. It is first rate state rights dectrine, and if carefully matured and modified, will be accepted as first rate policy also.

So far as the Pacific Railroad is concerned it is evident no bill can make much headway this winter, and as unfinished business does not continue over, this being the end of the present Congress, the entire ground will have to be gone over again next Congress. The committees will be reconstructed, of course, which, with a new Speaker, new Clerk and a new President, will render a change of isotics necessary.

The Cabinel—Meurs. Hunter, Rusk, Orr and Bright—The State Department—Marcy and Nicaragua—The New Land Bill—Important Enlargement—The Pacific Railroad, de., de.

I think the statement can be made with entire safet that neither Mr. Hunter, Mr. Rusk, Mr. Orr nor M Bright will accept of any Cabinet appointment from Mr. Buckanan. Mr. Houston, of Alabama, will most undoubtedly be pressed for the Treasury. In regard to the State Department Mr. Cobb stands the best chance if the selection should fall on the South. But for reasons heretofore given, based on correct information, a North-era man, of force and popularity, will be given in charge of the scale of State. A Southern Secretary of State, acting under the disadvantage of an immense pressure of Northberalize our commercial relations in the Guff. A Northern man is required to resist Northern prejudice Northern man is required to resist Northern prejudition and disarm those who might charge an improper sectional motive on a Southern Premier. If Walker sustains himself in Nicaragua, and comes victoriously out of the severe trials thrown around him by a combination of conspiring elements, the position of Mr. Marcy will be sectedly unpleasant. If Walker falls, and the cause he is contenting for passes under the ordeal of failure inpublic contempt, Mr. Marcy may congratalize himself. In either case there will be a call in the House for information, however, which will lead to developements of interest.

for info mation, however, which was some a facting the ments of interest.

The new bill to which I alinded yesterday, affecting the question of eminent donain, has received already several influential co-operators, and there is no longer any doube but that it will lead to an animated political contest. There is, I understood to day, to be an enlargement given to the measure in the shape of a new legislative compromise on the subject of slavery. I am not at livery to any more at this time. In a day or so this whole measure, as it affects the public domain and national politics, will be covaried to the Harald for the information of the

country.

The various Pacific Railread schemes are now undergoing a kind of process better described as a "fusion," the object being to combine for the purpose of a common plundering of the treasury. I risk nothing in saying once again that there will be nothing done this session on the subject, except in the shape possibly of reports from committees, which will be deemed irresponsible by the next Congress.

Marine Court. Before Hon. Judge Thomp GIVING MORBY FOR MLECTION PURPOSES.

Dec. 26 - Williams to Selah. In the fall of 1865 the cleadent, Nathanial S. Selah, was a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. In Onto-ber of that year, Edward Bonnell, the assignor of the

ber of that year, Edward Bennell, the assignor of the plaintiff, let Mr. Seiah have about cighty dollars to be used in promoting his ciccion. Bonnell testified that the dended that repeatedly promised to pay him, but that one recent occasion he denied the claim. No testimony was introduced on the part of the defendant, his counsal laiming that the contract was void as being in riolation of the statute.

Trompsox, I.—The Revised Statutes declare that it shall not be lawful for any candidate or any other person to contribute money for any purpose intended to promote an election of any particular person or ticket, except for deraying the experses of printing and the circulation of votes, randbills and other papers, previous to any such election, or for conveying stok, poor or infirm persons to tax polit. (I.R. S., 314, sec. 6) The particular persons to tax polit. (I.R. S., 314, sec. 6) The particular persons to tax polit. The defence in the case. If the defence interpuned is good, we must presume that the money advanced to Seinh was to be used for some purpose profileted by the statute, and that home! Intended to violate the any by in the absence of any proof to the contrary, it is to be presumed that the transactions was lawful, and that an intention existed between the parties to council an illegal.